

# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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## Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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### How Time-Tables are Made.

One of the most laborious things connected with the management of a railroad is the instituting of changes in the time table governing the running of trains. Instead of it being done with pen and paper, as many may suppose, the entire running arrangement of all passenger and freight trains, their crossing of other tracks, or passage of other trains, their stops, and lost time, are calculated by simple, common pins and spoons of different colored threads. Before a time-table or schedule is prepared the time chart is first perfected. To prepare a time chart a large sheet of drawing paper is first stretched on a smooth surface and mounted on an easel. The chart is ruled either for two, five or ten-minute time by horizontal lines and perpendicular cross lines. The "time" is marked above the horizontal line and the distances, or stations and terminals, down the first perpendicular line.

For illustration, 12 midnight is the mark on the first horizontal line, and each hour is marked until the twenty-four, or the following midnight hour, is reached on the last horizontal line. Between the hour lines the space is divided into minutes and graduated as fine as desired. On a two-minute chart the space between the hours is divided into ten minutes' time and the ten minutes' time into two minutes' time. The hour lines are made heavy and the lesser time lines are of a lighter shade to distinguish them. The one terminus of the road, Milwaukee, for instance, is marked on the first line beside the first time mark, 12 midnight. The other stations follow down the perpendicular line until the other terminal is reached. Then all is ready to prepare for the running arrangement, provided the pins and thread are ready. A blue thread means a passenger train, a red thread a freight train and if the trains of other roads use part of the track they are designated by different colored thread. It is calculated that the running time shall be, say twenty five miles an hour, and for the purpose of illustration, the tracing of one passenger train will answer the purpose of explaining them all. A passenger train leaves Milwaukee at 8 A. M. A pin is placed on the horizontal line at the 8 A. M. time mark and the end of the blue thread fastened thereto. If the train runs without stopping for fifty miles, the blue thread is stretched over opposite to the station at which the stop is made, and directly under the 10 A. M. time mark another pin is stuck and the blue thread wrapped about it to keep it taut. If this is a stop, say of forty minutes, the blue thread is stretched to the 10:40 A. M. mark on a direct line with the same station and another pin stuck and the blue thread wrapped. The train starts and the entire course is thus timed and distributed along the road. If the railroad has, say forty or sixty passenger and freight trains running daily, the time chart when it is completed looks like a great spider's web stretched out with pins. But little work then remains to transfer the time and stations to the time-table and the schedule is ready for the printer. [Milwaukee Sentinel.]

### Lengthening Short Women.

The London World tells of a new contrivance for making ladies taller. The woman who is to undergo this process is encased in a very tight corset, and her feet are placed in shoes weighted with fifty pounds of lead each. She is then placed in a machine consisting of a ring, which encircles her waist, and is suspended from the ceiling at such a height as to prevent her feet from touching the ground. The pressure of the corset forces the upper part of her body upward, and the weight of the shoes stretches her from the waist downward. It is estimated that the extreme length to which the spine can be stretched by the process thus described, is two inches, and that the knee and hip joints can be stretched an inch and a half more. Thus three inches and a half can be added to the height of almost any woman who has the courage to undergo the trouble and pain necessarily connected with a stretching process lasting, with brief intervals, during five or six months.

### From Young Allison's Ordinary Conversation.

That there is war to the knife between Mr. Watterson's paper and Editor Phillips' Daily Exposition News, can no longer be doubted. The News yesterday afternoon contained this significant editorial notice:

"Mt. Shasta, of the Northern range of the Rocky Mountains, lifts its bald peak 16,572 feet above the sea-level."

The Courier-Journal has furnished us an advanced proof of an editorial which will contain this morning, as follows:

"Yes, we admit that Mt. Shasta is bald-headed and is 16,572 feet above the sea-level. But what of that, when petroleum cleanses and purifies the scalp, thus giving any bald-headed party, a luxuriant growth of hair for the using. What if Mt. Shasta is 16,572 feet above the sea-level, when THAT THEFTING TARIFF is nine miles above the proper figures? But why is this urged at this juncture, and what has Kentucky done or the Democratic party done that babes should shout, 'bald-head' to the sturdy old Elias of the Rockies and complain of the water supply? We say once for all, Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate."

It is understood that the News has more hot shot to pour into the Courier-Journal, and that Mr. Watterson is practicing with the sand bags.

The unveiling of the monument of Gen. Zachary Taylor, reminded the Courier-Journal of this story:

In the Presidential campaign of 1848, when Gen. Taylor was the Whig nominee for President, the late brilliant and erratic Henry A. Wise, a life-long Whig, refused to support his candidacy, and quitted the Whig party never to return to it. There is a tradition that he was making, on a certain occasion, a violent anti-Taylor speech. He ridiculed the idea that such an old ignoramus should be elected President, and charged that his dispatches, letters, and even his letter of acceptance, were the emanations of his Chief of Staff, Maj. Bliss. The late Beverly Douglas rose to reply, and, having answered the various arguments of Mr. Wise, came, to the personal charges. "Mr. Wise," said he, "tells us that Gen. Taylor is so ignorant that he can't write his own name, and that Maj. Bliss had to write it for him. Well, fellow-citizens, if this is true—which I deny and shall presently show to be untrue—it is only another illustration that

"Where ignorance is bliss 'Twere folly to be wise."

A dreadful conspiracy was discovered by the police yesterday and promptly nipped. It had been arranged to kidnap Col. John G. Craddock, the venerable editor of the Paris Kentuckian, immediately after the dinner at the Exposition today and put him on exhibition. It is believed that the glass-hen man wanted Col. Craddock to stand alongside his hatchery and illustrate the two extremes of life—the newly-hatched chicken on one side, and Col. Craddock, the tough old rooster, on the other. As stated before, the conspiracy was nipped and Col. Craddock, after dinner, will take his place in the Government museum among the aboriginal remains. [Louisville Commercial.]

Lady Wilde says: "Naturally, and by instinct, a woman has a strong tendency to look on a man of genius as a god, and to offer him worship as well as love; but in the fatal intimacy of day life, illusions soon vanish and she finds that, except in moments of inspiration, her divinity is even weaker than an ordinary mortal, less able to guide and strengthen others; so she reverts to the knowledge that her idol is only made of clay and her feelings alternate between contempt and dislike, especially if she is of a passionate, impulsive temperament."

The best way to procure chestnut trees is to plant the nuts where the trees are to stand. Plant them when fresh in the fall three inches deep, cover the ground with a board and then with straw and remove these in the spring. The ground should be hoed as with corn. The trees will make a rapid growth. It is very remarkable that so few attempts are made to grow the foreign chestnut tree, known variously as the French, Spanish and Italian.

Goethe condemned the practice of congratulation upon marriage. "It is," he said, "as absurd as congratulating a man on having drawn a lottery ticket before you know whether it is a prize or a blank."

No matter how jaded the constitution may be from disease or excess, the Great German Navigator restores it permanently. See advertisement. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

### Two Women.

The unhappiest woman whom I know, says a writer in the Boston Traveler, is a brilliant woman of Semi-Bohemian literary society. Envied, but not enviable; admired, but not loved. The Wittiest woman of her city, her bon mots are the cleverest at the clubs. A clever and thinking woman, her work is as clever and thoughtful. She says: "I would rather be the weakest, least talented woman in the world; the honest wife of an honest man, who would love me and let me love him, than the most beautiful, successful woman of the world. I would rather be the slave of a household than a queen usurping masculine rights."

The happiest woman I know lives in a small, one-story cottage, behind which are two tiny rows of corn and a patch of sunflowers and a little brook that thirstily hurries along to find more water. All she has in the world to "protect" her is the strong-limbed, hearty, unambitious husband, who pauses but a few times from morning until night, even to wave a willing hand at her from a small marble quarry two rods away. She says: "I will work for Tom in my way, but he must work for me." A woman who will, may.

### Slang.

Discussing the subject of slang, the New York Times states what is very well known, namely, that a large proportion of what is now good English was at one time slang; that all new forms of expression are virtually slang and that such of them as are picturesque, expressive and meritorious are destined to permanent adoption. With reference to a certain modern colloquialism that is finding its way into the newspapers, the Times remarks: "Who invented the verb 'to monkey' will probably never be known, but the inventor 'monkeyed' with the English language better than he knew. The word is so full of meaning and differs by such delicate and subtle shades from the legitimate words most closely related to it in meaning, that it wins its place in the ranks of grave and regular language. Already it has ascended from the sidewalk and is met with growing frequency—though as yet clad in quotation marks—in the columns of our newspapers."

The Republicans have controlled the National Government continually for more than twenty-two years. During that period there has been an enormous increase in the total number of Government officers and servants. It was just as apparent fifteen years ago as it is now, that a system of examination and promotion for merit would improve the civil service. The Republicans had the power to establish such a system at any time. Did they institute the reform or make any serious effort to bring it about? Not at all. They have waited all these long years, carefully maintaining what they now admit to be a partisan civil service, until they see that they must soon relinquish their hold upon the National Government. [New York Sun.]

An editor to whom a subscriber came in grumbling about his subscription price being too high in comparison to the "city papers," put these questions in the next issue: "Do the city papers give you home news? Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, meetings, improvements and hundreds of other things of interest, which the local papers publish without pay? Do they say a word calculated to draw attention to your own town, and to aid in the progress of your own vicinity? Answer these questions, and then determine for yourselves whether the city or local paper is deserving of your support first of all."

In Ireland the leaves of the common mullein are popularly supposed to be useful in cases of consumption, and observations to the conclusion that they really tend to increase the weight of the patients suffering from the disease in the early stages, while they greatly relieve phthisical cough. The remedy is administered by boiling the leaves in milk—in the proportion of a pint of milk to an ounce of dried leaves or a corresponding quantity of fresh ones, and given hot. [Illustrated World.]

Said an Alabama mother: "Never would I call a boy of mine 'Alas' if I had a hundred to name. Men by that name is allus cuttin' up capers. Here's Alias Thompson, Alias Williams, Alias the Night Hawk—all been took up for stealin'."

Edison's Electric Light is a wonderful discovery, but not as wonderful as Hall's Catarrh Cure. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

### Judge Black's Shirts.

Judge Black was very absent minded. Once, when he was coming to Washington, Mrs. Black said: "I want you to promise me that you will put on a clean shirt every morning, and I have put six into your trunk. Please do, and don't let me see allusions in the Washington papers about your dirty linen." The Judge promised, and in a week, returned. After speaking to his wife he went into his office, where he was soon absorbed in studying a case. After awhile in came Mrs. Black. "Why Judge" said she, "what have you done with all your shirts you took to Washington?" "Done with the shirts?" exclaimed the Judge abstractly. "Yes, the shirts?" said the matron. Oh, replied the Judge, "why I put on a clean shirt every morning, as I promised you I would." "Yes, Judge, but what did you do with those you took off?" you have not brought a single one back." The truth just then flashed into his mind, and an examination, disclosed the fact that the old gentleman had put on a clean shirt every morning over those which he already wore. [Ex.]

### The New Postage Law.

In view of the near approach of the 2-cent postage rates there is a needless worry about the 3-cent stamps by those who have a stock on hand. The impression seems to be that the old stamp will no longer, after the 1st of October, be received at the postoffices for postage. This is erroneous. Both the old 3-cent and 2-cent stamps will be good till used. The three can be used with a 1-cent stamp for postage on double-rate letters, or single ones, for that matter, if the sender is willing to lose the extra cent. Even in that case the sender pays no more postage than under the law requiring a 3-cent stamp. The old 2-cent stamp will be as valid for letter or newspaper postage as ever. There is then no need of apprehension of loss by those holding a stock of the old stamps. Postmasters who may have an excess of them will find allowance made for them in their periodical settlements with the Postoffice Department.

A good deal depends on the lady at the Governor's mansion, as well as on the Governor himself. In this respect the people need have no apprehensions. Mrs. Knott is not exactly a "society woman," and by no means a devotee of fashion, but she is one of the most intellectual and accomplished ladies in the Commonwealth. More than all, she is a good woman—pious without cant, and zealous without ostentation. [Paducah Journal.]

The number of Bibles printed at the Bible house, New York, for the month of August was 206,000 making an advance of 32,319 over the corresponding period in 1882. Rev. R. W. Logan, of Micromine, who, with his wife, was present at the Women's Board of the Interior, which met in this city one year ago, has translated the New Testament into the Montlock language. [Herald.]

The number of Catholics in the United States and British Empire is estimated at 16,000,000 souls, with 195 Bishops, 15,000 priests and 13,000 churches. In the United States the rate of increase has been three-times as great as in England, the Catholics here comprising 12½ per cent of the population, and owning seventeen per cent of church property.

The new Brooks comet has been demonstrated to be the long-expected comet of 1812. The observations show a remarkable increase in brilliancy since its discovery. It is rapidly approaching the earth and sun, and will be visible to the naked eye before Christmas.

The present seems to be a remarkable year for sunflowers. A stalk near Atchison, Kansas, is 19 feet high, has 115 open blossoms and over 200 blossom buds. It would seem that such a magnificent plant was designed for human utility.

A writer in one of the medical journals says he has found the application of a strong solution of chromic acid, three or four times a day, by means of a camel's hair pencil, to be the best and easiest method for removing warts.

Rhode Island and Delaware together are smaller than the Yellowstone Park.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

John Barton, Louisville, says: "I can recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a certain remedy for neuralgia."

### Use of Sand for Ulcers.

A writer in the London Practitioner remarks that the application of a specially prepared sand to granulating sores has been tried for some time with success and that it possesses the advantage, since it absorbs the discharge, of seldom requiring removal, so that healing can proceed without interruption. This sand is prepared as follows: It is first heated to a temperature capable of destroying all organic particles; it is then soaked in a solution of one part of bichloride of mercury in 1,000 parts of water; after this the mixture is placed in bottles and can be used as required. This mode of treating ulcers is, however, not new, the sand earth of the termite ants having, it is well-known, long been used for this purpose by the natives of the west coast of Africa. But whether this termite earth possesses any antiseptic properties derived from the white ants, is an interesting question not yet decided.

### C. E. Kincaid.

The general excellence of the appointments made by Governor Knott are conceded, but we can not forbear to express our pleasure, in common with the innumerable hosts of his friends, at the appointment of Judge Charles E. Kincaid to the post of Private Secretary to his Excellency. The soul of honor—"the glass of fashion and mould of form," with an old head upon young shoulders, possessing the manners of a diplomat, allied to the wisdom of a sage—the Judge is socially and politically the right man in the right place. If the Governor's administration is not a success, it will not be the fault of the Private Secretary. [Harrodsburg Enterprise.]

The government printing house at Washington is said to have been lately running its entire pressroom and bindery 15 hours out of the 24, so great is the accumulation of the work imposed upon it. Yet the last session of Congress was the short one, ending on the 4th of March, instead of being prolonged into the summer. Probably before the autumn reports are disposed of and the various other documents of the year, Congress will have come together to order hundreds of tons of additional printed matter.

Do not, in stamping a newspaper, place the stamp partly on the wrapper and partly on the paper. If you do it, the chances are that your paper will land in the dead-letter office and the Postoffice Department has decided that that makes it a sealed package. Packages of that kind may get thro' to their destination occasionally, but it is in violation of the rule. It is very convenient to fasten a newspaper in its wrapper in that way, but it should not be done.

FALLING OFF.—It is claimed that there has been a marked and noticeable falling off of homicides in Kentucky since Gov. Knott was inaugurated. The shootists have no faith in Gov. Knott's disposition to pardon offenders, and the certainty that a violation of the law will be followed by punishment, will certainly go far toward checking crime. [Lexington Press.]

The banks should not squeal. They need not take the postal notes if they don't want to. The notes were intended as a convenience in sending small sums of money by letter. Nothing more. The banks should learn to attend to their own business. They are responsible for the losses the public recently sustained on the trade dollar.

There are ninety-three farmers in the New Hampshire Legislature. One bill introduced favors an increase of tax on dogs from \$2 to \$5, another proposes a scalp bounty of 20 cents per head on woodchucks and 50 cents on foxes.

Where do the steel pens go? There are manufactured every week from 22,000,000 to 23,000,000 of them. Birmingham, England, sends out about two-thirds of the number.

R. A. Robinson, Louisville, says: "My wife has been using Brown's Iron Bitters for ninety days and I believe it to be an excellent remedy."

### PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. Denning's New Discovery for Piles radically changes from the old remedial methods in use. The Discovery is the result of years of patient scientific study and investigation into the character of this painful disease. To convince you of its great merit, call on Penny & McAllister, Stanford, or W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon, and get a sample box free of charge.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Never neglect when a fifty-cent bottle of Brown's Expectant will cure you. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Stanford, and W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon.

T. W. Eagle, of Milledgeville, O., informs us that Brown's Expectant cured him of a very bad cough after every other medicine had failed. To be had of Penny & McAllister, Stanford, and W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon.

## M'ROBERTS & STAGG

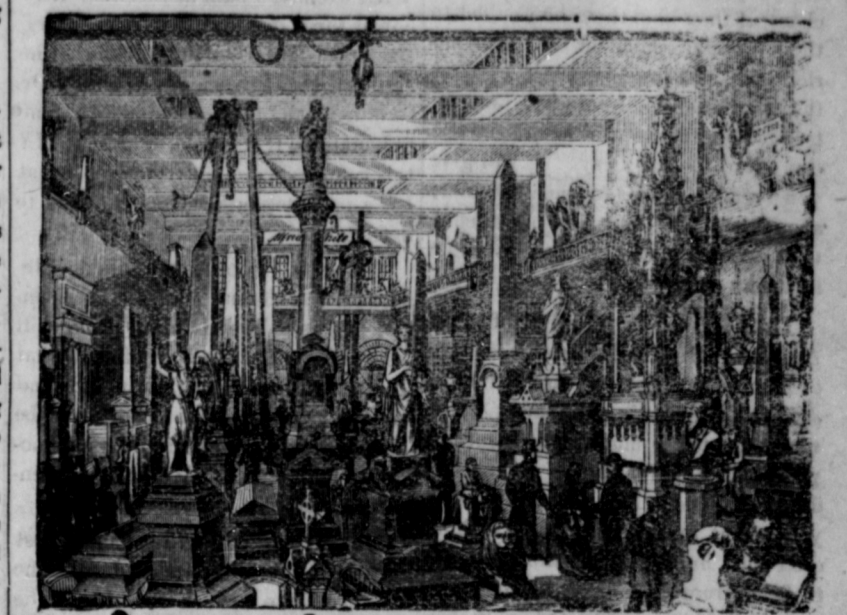
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACEUTISTS,  
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DEALERS IN—  
Drugs, Chemicals, Wall Paper, Wines, Musical Instruments, Stationery, Books, Liquors, Pocket Cutlery, Oils, Paints, Stationery, Cigars, Tobacco, Sponges, Soap, Perfumery, Fire Arms, Machine Needles.

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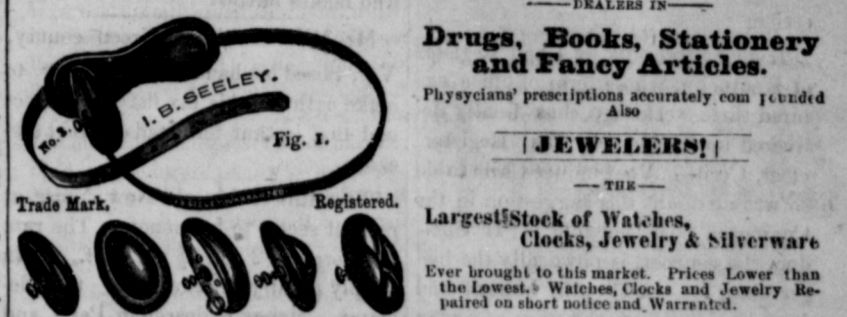
CINCINNATI, O.



I have in stock over 300 Finished Monuments in Scotch and American Granite and Italian and Native Marble, which I am selling at reduced prices in order to make room for new stock. Designs are new and prices from \$5 to \$10,000.

## Penny & McAllister

PHARMACISTS



Drugs, Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded also. JEWELERS! Largest Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silverware. Ever brought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on short notice and Warranted.

## Livery, Sale & Feed

STABLE!  
AND HARNESS SHOP.

Nice lot of Horses and Fine Turnouts. Rates reasonable.

## 100,000 POUNDS WOOL

Is wanted by me. I will pay the highest market price. I also deal in COAL!

And can supply it in any quantity.  
A. T. NUNNELLEY, Stanford, Ky.

## 500 PAIRS

Ladies', Misses and Children Fine and Medium Grade

## SHOES!

These are Fresh Fall Goods and Parties Wanting

## SCHOOL SHOES!

Should Govern Themselves Accordingly.

## BRUCE, WARREN & CO.











## FLOWERS.

BY ONE TRICKY COWY.

Her little prayer at night she said,  
Then looked with wistful eyes,  
Half tenderly and half afraid,  
Up to the stars above.

For daily bread, she sought in vain,  
She asked the heavenly powers,  
"Please, God, I'm hungry for bread,  
Divine my daily flowers."

Her daily flowers, her baby days,  
In one bright garden flower,  
And like a flower in all her way,  
The simplest creature grow.

As fair and sweet a tiny maid,  
As any new-born blossom,  
That down and down she strews perfume  
From mother earth's broad bosom.

And flowers like the darling loved;  
She bore the fragrant brand,  
Wherever she played, where'er she roved,  
In spring or in hand.

And while she played, with look and glance  
As if she asked a treasure,  
Too good for God to give perchance,  
For just her baby pleasure.

I looked in my heart her prayer,  
Remembering earth's sad hours,  
And every weight of sin and care,  
"Give us our daily flowers!"

"The kindly word, the smile serene,  
The greeting of good-morrow,  
The brotherhood in speech and mien,  
That soothes our common sorrow."

"These human blossoms of the heart  
Give us our daily flowers!"  
Dear Lord! are not these too a part  
Of Thine immortal flowers?

And back the sudden answer fell:  
"Whither my hand hath given,  
My constant love and care to tell,  
Is truly bread from heaven."

## THE AGE OF ICE.

There was a time when the world wasn't as hot as it is now. Ages ago all North America and all Northern Europe lay sleeping within a covering of ice. This cool covering was in many places over half a mile thick. Rivers of ice, 3,000 feet deep, leveled up the valleys even with the hill tops, and flowed on and on slowly over the ground toward the oceans. All the shallow seas and ocean were frozen solid to the bottom. Where groups of islands are strung along the coasts now, all was then one solid mainland. The intervening waters were frozen into an iron-hard mass. The world was ice-locked. All this geologists have found out by their learning.

Snow falling year after year upon the mountain tops lay without melting. Constant accumulation from above pressed it together till it became ice. The same pressure forced it on down through the valleys. Along the shores of the continents gigantic ice walls were formed, since in no part of the sea was the water deep enough to float the masses away. From time to time, huge pieces of these walls crumbled away and fell into the water. Then mountains of ice stood about the wall. In our day Dr. Hayes saw off the coast of Greenland an iceberg aground in water nearly half a mile deep. His estimate was that it weighed 2,000,000,000 pounds. What an ice-house it would have made!

Just such a solid, frozen wall as reared its front around the coasts of Europe and North America is seen to-day, on the northern limit of the Antarctic continent. Sir J. C. Ross sailed along its edge for a distance of 450 miles, and found it unbroken by a single inlet. Europe and America were surrounded, well-nigh overwhelmed, by an Arctic ocean, filled with ice-rafts and icebergs a mile high. The same processes now in operation among the great glaciers of the Alps were going on then on a gigantic scale. Above the snow-line in the Alps, the constant accumulations of frozen vapors are still squeezing the snow beneath into ice. It is pressed together into the valleys, and the great ice rivers still crawl slowly, almost imperceptibly, onward to the sea, melting in summer, and leaving great rows of scratched stones and debris.

The whole interior of Greenland presents to-day the same appearance the present civilized world did during the glacial period. It is wholly buried underneath a great weight of ice and snow, which levels up valleys and sweeps over hills in its creeping, mysterious progress toward the ocean. Where it reaches the margin of the sea, a great, awful wall of ice stands, 300 feet above the sea level. How far down into the water it goes, nobody knows. Nobody ever went down to see.

Human foot has scarcely left a track in the snow in this deadly cold interior region. "All is one dead, dreary expanse of white," says Geike. In a space of country six times as large as the whole British empire, not a live creature, man, beast or bird, is to be seen. The cold is too intense. Not a sound is ever heard, save only when the storm whistles through the snow and ice crags.

During explorers in ships have from time to time skirted along the Greenland ice wall. They speak of the scene as splendid and terrible beyond description. Sometimes the wall sleeps white and still in its everlasting fetters of frost. Or a little wind will come, and whisk vast clouds of snow down from the ice cliffs. Anon the silence will be broken by a deafening crash. A hill of ice breaks off from the glacier and tumbles into the ocean, causing the sea to "boil like a pot." An explorer in this part of the world was once waked up in the morning by a sailor, who gave him the appalling information that the fire had all gone out, and that "the mercury was clear down to the ball." Their coffee in the coffee pot was frozen hard as a stone. Their biscuits were like so many leaden bullets. It was a thrilling moment. After much tribulation they managed to start a fire. Even wood

was frozen and refused to burn. Finally, when things were getting thawed out, they looked at their thermometer and found it had gone away up till it was only 40 degrees below zero. It was growing warm and comfortable.

The reports of the voyages of Nordenskjöld are among the most interesting accounts ever given of the region of eternal snow. He started on his last trip along the northern shore of Asia, in midsummer, 1878. His ship, the Vega, was provisioned for two years. They laid in a plentiful supply of lemon juice and cranberry sauce, and other things that were sour and cooling. On Aug. 19 they sighted the northernmost point of the old world, Northeast cape. For several days previous they had been enveloped in fog, but suddenly on this day the cold clouds parted. The peak of the old cape lighted up splendidly. They neared the cliffs and fired a cannon salute. As they came still nearer they saw a huge polar bear standing upon a glittering iceberg making faces at them.

But a field of ice barred their progress. After trying ineffectually to force their ship through it they finally gave up, and anchored to an ice-ice. Afterward it got so hot, however, that the temperature of the water a little ways down into the ocean was only one degree below zero. In these high northern latitudes fresh meat will stay frozen hard as iron for untold hundreds of years. The bodies of Siberian mammoths have been found, imbedded in ice, as fresh as when the animal breathed its last expiring sigh, though the Lord knows how many ages ago that event actually took place. Dogs ate the flesh of one of these mammoths with as much relish as though it had been fresh-killed.

After waiting a while longer, during the interesting summer weather, Nordenskjöld and his men chopped the brassy little Vega out of the ice with axes, and got her away.

They soon afterward were frozen in for the winter. But it wasn't so very bad. Even on the 21st of December they enjoyed five hours of blessed sunshine. They spent a jolly Christmas with the thermometer only -35 degrees. Indeed, it never went lower than 46 degrees below zero. During his voyage of 1872-3, the same navigator wintered at Spitzbergen, in 80 degrees north latitude. The sun disappeared Oct. 22. It did not cool and dark till February. The darkness made the temper bad. In Cincinnati it is observed that 10f degrees above zero in the shade has the same effect. When the light came back the explorers looked at one another and found that the faces of all had a pale yellowish green tint, the color of a lank potato sprout in a cellar.

Fogs of brilliant ice-crystals hung over the ground during April. They saw gorgeous mock suns. Beautiful icebergs bobbed about in a frisky manner all summer.

For really cool and refreshing reading in hot weather, however, we can not do better than to turn to Capt. C. F. Hall's Arctic explorations. He mentions sitting up in bed, in his snow-house, and writing in his journal when the mercury outside the hut went down to 52 degrees below zero. While his ship was frozen in on the northern coast, he took a pleasure tour in sledges across the country in the month of January. He took three pounds of Cincinnati cracklings along for soup. He says the soup was excellent.

One part of the story is tolerably stiff, as suits a frozen region. The Captain wore a long, heavy beard. His breath coated his whiskers with frost. Finally they froze in a solid mass together, hard and unyielding as a poker. He wished to take his reindeer jacket off over his head, but the hard mass of ice and beard prevented. Finally he took out his knife, in a desperate state of mind, and hacked off chunk after chunk of whisker-ice, till he was finally enabled to remove his jacket.

During the time they took this sleighing party over the frozen continent, a terrific storm came up. Great cracks of ice yawned beneath them. The wind whistled with such fury, and the ice beneath them creaked so alarmingly, that they expected every moment they and their "igloo," or snow-house, would be hurled into half a mile of ice-water.

Capt. Hall discovered an island which he named Bishop island. The explorers went to take walks in the fresh air for their health, with the mercury at 40 degrees. They made journeys over broken ice floes. Sometimes they stepped into a treacherous crack, which would immediately widen, and plunge them into deadly cold weather below. March 17, with the mercury at -12 degrees, they witnessed a phenomenon. Showers of snow fell from a perfectly clear sky, so clear that they could look up and see the stars shining through the rain of snow crystals.

They trod their heels and their noses. Once, being very thirsty, Capt. Hall chipped off some bits of ice from an iceberg and put them into his mouth. He tells us it froze his mouth fast.

Very Low Rates. DURING the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These Tickets will be on sale every day, from L. & N. stations and will be good 15 days, allowing ample time to visit the Great Exposition ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

STREET TALK.—"How much better you look, Mr. S." "Yes, I have gained 32 pounds on Hall's Catarrh Cure. Have not felt so well in 20 years. It has made a complete cure and is worth \$50 a bottle to any one that has the catarrh."

## HORACE GREELY'S MESSENGER.

"The stock market," said Uncle Rufus Hatch to a New York reporter, "reminds me of a story told me by a Judge of this city some years since on the train to Washington. I am not much of a hand for repeating stories, but I never think of this one without a good hearty laugh, even if I'm all alone, which goes to show that sunshine in thought makes us live longer."

"Many years ago, when thousands of children now living were yet unborn, Horace Greeley was in the zenith of his power as editor of the *Tribune*, and was more or less mixed up or down in politics."

"A gentleman by the name of Cummings was acting as night or day editor, it matters little which, and was to arrange the political columns all right."

"Greeley was asked to give place to a newly-arrived emigrant who could neither read nor write—said emigrant being about six feet two inches tall."

"Greeley requested Cummings to make a place for him, and the wicked Mr. Cummings appointed him as messenger or waiter at the door of Mr. Greeley's room, cautioning him to obey implicitly his orders."

"Well, one day Mr. Greeley told his six-foot-two-boy not to let any one into his room, as he was going to write his editorials; and it came to pass that this same day Vice President Wilson called and desired to see Mr. Greeley without delay. He was arrayed in slouch hat and a dusty duster and armed with a valise, and was met with the reply: 'No, Mr. Greeley will see no tramps; he is writing his editorials.' Cummings sat innocently eying the couple, and interfered just in time to prevent a scene and let the Vice President in."

"Later came a ward politician that must see Mr. Greeley. The answer rang out the same, 'Mr. Greeley can't be disturbed.' As the ward politician became rather violent in his efforts to enter the room our valiant boy from the Emerald Isle took to mopping the floor with him, and he made a rather hasty descent down the stairs. Well, so the story runs, soon after this the boy of six feet two came rushing into the sub-editor's room and said, 'Mr. Greeley wants the encyclopedia,' and this same sub-editor, while writing at the rate of \$15 a column, replied, 'You'll find it right over there in that case,' with an indication of the pen as to where it was. The boy returned with a pair of handcuffs that had been used on John Brown's hands, and inquired, 'Is this what Mr. Greeley is after a wantin'?'"

"What has all this to do with the stock market?" the reporter questioned. "Why, don't you see, young man, somebody has handcuffed on and can't sell. The parties who have been buying stock so freely are what are known as the lambs, who cannot read nor write."

## A CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

A Paris physician says: "I here with append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow-pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as un-failing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured; Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two table-spoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

## AVOID SUBJECTS OF DISPUTATION.

Don't set up any subjects of dispute in your house. From frequent dispute there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity and the like, that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for quarrel, and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it. If people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much to logic, and suppose that everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people, when he said: "Wretched would be the pair, above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every morning, all the minute detail of the domestic day." But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers or two politicians can go on contending, and that there is no end to one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth. But certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.

When a Boston man invites you to dinner, and heads a postscript N. B., he means "no beans."

MONUMENTS.—Parties desiring any thing in the monumental line will do well to read the advertisement of Alfred White whose business was established in 1852 and is still located at the old stand No. 255 and 257, W. 5th St. Cincinnati, O. Mr. White is at present in Europe purchasing largely in his line of imported Scotch and Italian work.

## The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

27 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 5. I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel better. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Dr. J. C. Williams, of Lowell, Mass. Beware of cheap imitations.

## WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

Thousands of graves are annually robbed of their victims, lives prolonged happiness and health restored by the use of the

## GERMAN INVIGORATOR!

Which positively and permanently cures Impotency, (caused by excess of any kind), Neurasthenia, and all diseases that follow a course of self-abuse, as loss of energy, loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to consumption and a premature grave. Send for circulars with testimonials free by mail. The INVIGORATOR is sold at \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5, by all druggists, or will be sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price, by addressing

F. J. CHENEY, 112 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Sole agent for the United States. [9-17]

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

## CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsicalness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the cause of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very gentle. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sent by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

## TAKE THE

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FOR THE

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3 Trains from LOUISVILLE to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the North. Free Parlor Cars to Cincinnati and Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, without charge.

2 Trains from LOUISVILLE to St. Louis, and the North, with Day Coaches and Reclining Chair Cars through without charge.

10 Hours LOUISVILLE to ST. LOUIS.

2 Trains from LOUISVILLE to St. Louis, and the North, with Day Coaches and Reclining Chair Cars through without charge.

LOOK AT THIS! The 2:30 p. m. Express (daily) from Louisville has Palace Sleeping Cars from Louisville to New York without change, arriving at Washington 2:30 p. m., next day.

Hours Ahead of All Competitors. Emigrants and Home-Seekers via the O. & M. R. have Through Day Coaches on all trains. Have no midnight changes. Arrive at St. Louis 2 hours in advance of other lines, thereby securing more time for making change of cars and getting first choice of seats in cars of connecting lines.

In advance of other lines to Indianapolis, Chicago and the only line giving its patrons a 12-mile ride along the shores of Lake Michigan. For tickets, rates, time, maps, etc., apply to Ticket Agents of connecting line or address

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## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST, SOUTH.—Rev. H. C. Morrison, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and night except the third. Prayers meeting every Thursday night. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. H. C. Morrison, Superintendent.

BAPTIST.—Rev. J. M. Hays, Pastor. Services on Second and Fourth Sundays, morning and night. Prayers meeting every Wednesday afternoon. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. R. E. Barrow, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN.—Worship by the congregation every Lord's day. Preaching by Dr. J. W. Cox on Second and Fourth Lord's days. Sunday School at 9:15. J. W. Cox, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.—Rev. J. S. McElroy, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30. John W. Hunt, Superintendent. Union Prayer Meeting on Wednesday nights.

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Size of Stage, 20x50. Eight complete sets of scenery. Seating capacity, including gallery, 600. Reasonable rates to good attractions. Address as above.

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CATARRH CURE

IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity—Chronic and Ulcerative; Catarrh of the Eye or Throat. It is taken INTERNALLY, and acts DIRECTLY upon the Blood and Mucous Surfaces of the System. It is the best Blood Purifier in the WORLD, and is worth \$10 a bottle, charged for it, THAT alone.

ONLY INTERNAL CURE FOR CATARRH

IS IN THE MARKET.

And we offer One Hundred Dollars for any Case of Catarrh it will not cure.

WILL CURE ANY CASE.

Office of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s (Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1893.)

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and don't hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh it taken properly.

Yours truly, J. I. WEAVER.

WORTH \$10 A BOTTLE.

E. MURRAY, Jackson, Mich., writes: Have had Catarrh for 20 years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me. Send me a bottle.

Sold by all Druggists at 15 cts. per bottle. Manufactured and sold by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Sole Proprietors, TOLEDO, OHIO.

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Use Dr. Gann's Cough Syrup.

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Constipation, Sour Stomach and all Bilious Diseases.

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For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises and Swellings—an external application for man or beast.

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A Reliable Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier, and also cures Typhoid, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Malarial Fevers and all periodical Diseases. Manufactured and for sale by

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